

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONSORIGINAL - NOT TO BE REPRODUCED  
FROM FILES

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC

Freedom Tower

AND/OR COMMON

## 2 LOCATION

STREET &amp; NUMBER

600 Biscayne Blvd.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Miami,

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

15

STATE

Florida 33132

CODE  
12COUNTY  
DadeCODE  
025

## 3 CLASSIFICATION

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☒ OTHER: Vacant

## 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

City Bank of New York

STREET &amp; NUMBER

399 Park Avenue, 11th Floor

CITY, TOWN

New York

VICINITY OF

STATE

New York 10043

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Dade County Courthouse

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Miami

STATE FL

## 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

See Continuation Sheet

SEE SITE FILE STAFF FOR  
ORIGINAL PHOTO(S) OR MAP(S)

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

R-8-300A  
1/78

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED.

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6

PAGE 1

Survey/Florida Historic Site Survey/Evans/1972/Florida Division of Archives,  
History and Records Management/Tallahassee, Florida/State Survey

Survey/Dade County Historic Survey/Rodriguez/1978/Dade County Parks and  
Recreation Department/Miami, Florida/County Survey

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

Bellamy, Jean. "Newspaper of America's Last Frontier." Tequesta XII, 1952.

Blanchard, Louise. "New Page in Life of Tower." Miami News, 28 June 1969.

Bonafede, Dom. "Refugee Center Officials say June Closing is False." (Miami News  
or Miami Herald) 7 April 1963.

Castle, Jeanne, Staff Assistant to Director, Cuban Refugee Program. Personal  
interview by Nancy Hoffman. Miami, Florida, November, 1978.

Cuban Refugee Center. "U. S. Cuban Refugee Center - News Release." Issued  
18 August 1967.

Cubbison, Christopher. "Freedom Tower is Purchased at Distress Sale."  
Miami Herald, 16 March 1978.

Gaiter, Dorothy. "Exiles Abandon Drive to Purchase Tower." Miami Herald,  
9 November 1976.

Historic Association of South Florida. Photographic Files. Miami, Florida.

Leyden, Louise. "A New Start in Freedom." Miami News, 8 September 1962.

McMullan, John. "News Tower Given Face-Lifting Jobs." Miami News, 25 November 1951.

Miami Daily News, 11 June 1924; 26 July 1925; 24 April 1949; 13 May 1956.

Miami Herald, 20 April 1962.

Miami News, ca. 1963; photographic archives.

See Continuation Sheet

2

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Freedom Tower stands as one of the most impressive monuments in the Miami skyline. Its design was inspired by that of the Giralda Tower in Seville, Spain, in its massing and composition, but using more renaissance detailing of the Spanish Plateresque.<sup>1</sup> While the Giralda shows a progression from a Medieval design with Moorish details at the base, to Palladian and finally Baroque detailing at the top, in the Freedom Tower however, a unified design was possible. It is Renaissance in composition and detailing with the typical Spanish baroque abundance of detail at the entrance and at the top.

The Freedom Tower's three part massing consists of a rectangular three story reinforced concrete frame base, from which rises the twelve-story, steel frame tower.<sup>2</sup> The tower is capped by a two-story cupola. A three-story rectangular mass behind the main body of the building once housed the Miami Metropolitan and News presses and loading docks. Although it retains the scale and fenestration of the front facade, it is devoid of architectural detail and is industrial in character.

The foundation of the Freedom Tower consists of twelve reinforced concrete footings, ten feet below the ground level, while under the rear wings a concrete slab, two feet thick is used.<sup>3</sup>

Exterior walls are of concrete block, faced in pink stucco, with cast travertine used for ornamental details. This is a composition of native stone cast and colored to imitate travertine marble.<sup>4</sup>

The entrance facade (east) is divided into three bays by four colossal, panelled pilasters with shallow quoins. The two central pilasters flank the frontispiece and serve as the visual support from which the tower rises.

A molded travertine water table defines the basement story while a similar molded belt course defines the sill line and bases of the shallow balconies of the piano nobile above.<sup>5</sup>

Fenestration of the base of the Freedom Tower is regular, nine bays wide and three bays deep. The basement has awning window sashes set within shouldered arches. The large windows of the piano nobile are defined by shallow quoins and have jack arches with radiating voussoirs, projecting keystones and cornices supported by small consoles. The slightly projecting balconies at each window have balustrades also carried on corbelled supports. The third story window surrounds are comprised of croissets and shallow pediments with scroll motifs and consoles. All windows originally had double hung wooden sashes which were replaced with aluminum awning sashes in 1951.<sup>6</sup>

The frontispiece is defined by two composite, travertine columns which support a large, bold swans neck pediment. Below this pediment a tall, round-headed arched opening with foliated scroll spandrels and an elaborate escutcheon

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

3

R-8-300A  
1/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

resting on a projecting keystone forms the main entrance, now a modern metal and glass double door. The archivolt has a continuous string of faceted squares and is interrupted by a molded impost block. The large escutcheon serves as a base for a small projecting wrought iron balcony for the center window of the third story.

The elaborate, detailed arched surrounds of this window, culminates in a capricious variation of a swans neck pediment. It is appropriately subdued when compared to the three-dimensional boldness of the frontispiece below. Decorative motifs include egg and dart molding under the pediment and cascades of fruit and foliage on the sides of the archivolt. The arch has a projecting keystone which in turn supports a cartouche. Finials adorn the supporting consoles and the pediment.

The entablature of the entire base has a dentilled cornice. The upward curve of the cornice responds to the pediment of the frontispiece and is carried through by the shouldered arch of the central window on the first story of the tower. A grill parapet tops the base and softens the transition from the horizontal mass to the first story of the tower.

The 11-story tower is three bays wide and three bays deep with a two-story set back at the 14th level of the building. The first nine stories of the tower have panelled pilasters with shallow quoins delineating the corners. The two-story set back is surrounded by a panelled parapet and has four square, open, corner pavillions with bell-cast copper roofs with finials.

Detailing on the 14th and 15th stories is more delicate than that of the frontispiece below. Two-story panelled pilasters, carrying a full entablature, create a triumphal arch motif on each elevation. Bas relief detailing is used in the spandrels and panelled archivolts. The entablature has a molded architrave, decorated frieze and dentilled cornice and responds to the center arch below. A large escutcheon is supported by the keystone of each arch. A roof balustrade caps this two-story setback.

A tall, slender octagonal tower rises from the 15th story. Eight blind arches with decorated spandrels and console keystones are flanked by engaged Tuscan columns. Bas relief shield motifs extend the height of the entablature which in turn responds to the engaged columns.

41

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

An octagonal drum, surrounded by an open gallery, supports a copper sheathed dome which, in turn, is capped by a belvedere also having a bell-cast copper roof and finial. The tower once served as a federal lighthouse with the belvedere containing three lamps, 300 watts each. The globe finial of the belvedere previously supported a weather-vane which was a model of a Spanish Caravel.<sup>8</sup> Finials that once capped the gallery piers are now missing.<sup>9</sup>

The two-story entrance lobby has a coffered ceiling. Opposite the main entrance are two elevator doors above which are stone bas reliefs depicting the workshops of Gutenberg, inventor of the printing press.<sup>10</sup> Elaborate stairs with barrel vaulted ceilings lead to the lobby's mezzanine. A mural on the mezzanine depicts an old map showing the Western World.<sup>11</sup> When the building was vacant and unattended, much of the art work and hardware was vandalized, the extent of damage undetermined. To prevent vandalism, the main entrance has since been filled with concrete block.

The ground floor offices of the Freedom Tower have poured concrete cross vaulted ceilings, resting on Composite Order columns.<sup>12</sup> The interior is also notable for its use of handmade ceramic tile in myriads of colors and patterns which was imported from Spain, Africa, South America and Cuba.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"News Tower Spanish Type Architecture," Miami Daily News, July 26, 1925.

<sup>2</sup>Miami News, Photographic Archives, Located in Miami, Florida.

<sup>3</sup>"News Tower . . . ."

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>John McMullan, "News Tower Gives Face-Lifting Job," Miami Daily News, November 25, 1951.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>"News Tower . . . ."

See Continuation Sheet

5

R-8-300A  
1/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

3

<sup>8</sup>  
Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>  
Miami News, Photographic Archives.

<sup>10</sup>  
McMullan, op. cit.

<sup>11</sup>  
Historic Association of South Florida, Photographic Archives, Located  
In Miami, Florida.

<sup>12</sup>  
Miami News, Photographic Archives.

<sup>13</sup>  
"Nearly a Year to Bring Tile for Panel Use," Miami Daily News, July 26, 1925.

6

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
— PREHISTORIC	— ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	— COMMUNITY PLANNING	— LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	— RELIGION	
— 1400-1499	— ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	— CONSERVATION	— LAW	— SCIENCE	
— 1500-1599	— AGRICULTURE	— ECONOMICS	— LITERATURE	— SCULPTURE	
— 1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	— EDUCATION	— MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
— 1700-1799	— ART	— ENGINEERING	— MUSIC	— THEATER	
— 1800-1899	— COMMERCE	— EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	— PHILOSOPHY	— TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	X COMMUNICATIONS	— INDUSTRY	— POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		— INVENTION		Immigration	

SPECIFIC DATES +1925

BUILDER/ARCHITECT See Continuation Sheet

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Completed in 1925, the Freedom Tower obtains its significance from two distinct uses. From 1925 to 1957, the building served as the offices and plant facility for the Miami Daily News and Metropolis, Miami's oldest newspaper. From 1962 to 1974, it functioned as the Cuban Refugee Emergency Center during which time the name "Freedom Tower" became associated with it.

In 1924, the renowned New York architectural firm of Schultze and Weaver was contracted by James M. Cox (owner of the newspaper) to design a new building to house the Miami Daily News and Metropolis. Cox, a former governor of Ohio and the Democratic candidate for the U.S. presidency in 1920, had purchased the newspaper in April, 1923. At that time, the paper, which had been published since 1896, was known as the Miami Metropolis. The newspaper served Miami from this building then known as the News Tower, until September, 1957, when it relocated its operations at 1001 N.W. Seventh Street.

Leonard Schultze and S. Fullerton Weaver, designers of the 283-foot high Miami News Tower, founded their firm in 1921. Prior to the partnership, Leonard Schultze supervised the construction of several buildings in New York City including the Grand Central Station (1903-1913), and the Biltmore and Commodore Hotels. Weaver had been president and owner of a construction company in New York. Before coming to South Florida, Schultze and Weaver, as a team, designed other well-known buildings throughout the United States, including the Los Angeles Biltmore, the Atlanta Biltmore and the Westchester Biltmore Country Club in Rye, New York. They also designed the Seville Biltmore in Havana, Cuba.

Carl G. Fisher, the Miami Beach developer, lured the architectural firm to the area to design the Nautilus Hotel. With the successful completion of this building, Weaver and Schultze were awarded several other commissions in South Florida. The Miami-Biltmore Hotel and Country Club in Coral Gables (1925) (NR), the Roney-Plaza on Miami Beach and the "New" Breakers Hotel in Palm Beach (1925) (NR), which replaced the original Breakers destroyed by fire in the winter of 1924-5, were among their best known commissions.

Construction of the News Tower was begun on June 11, 1924.<sup>5</sup> The construction contract was awarded to a New York contractor, George A. Fuller. John B. Orr of Miami handled the architectural details on the project.<sup>6</sup> The approximate cost of the building was \$2,000,000.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

7

R-8-300A  
1/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

The News Tower was officially opened on July 26, 1925. To mark the momentous occasion, the Miami Daily News and Metropolis published the largest newspaper ever printed, a 504 page edition weighing 7-1/2 pounds, a record which stood for at least the next twenty-five years.<sup>8</sup>

In September, 1957,<sup>9</sup> the News Tower was sold to Irving Maidman, a New York realtor, for \$1,250,000.<sup>9</sup> The building remained vacant for the next 4-1/2 years until four floors were leased by the United States General Services Administration for use as the Cuban Refugee Emergency Center.<sup>10</sup>

After Fidel Castro gained control of Cuba in 1959, many Cuban refugees emigrated to Miami. By 1961, more than 80,000 refugees were in Miami; they continued to arrive at the rate of 2,000 per week.<sup>11</sup> To handle the influx of immigrants, the General Services Administration established a Cuban Refugee Emergency Center in the basement of the Dade County School Administration Building.<sup>12</sup> To accommodate the steadily increasing number of immigrants, the Center had to relocate to the Florida State Employment Office.<sup>13</sup> On April 19, 1962, the director of the Center, Marshall Wise,<sup>14</sup> announced the transfer of the Cuban Refugee Center to the Miami News Tower.

On June 29, 1962, the Miami News Tower was renamed the "Freedom Tower" and was opened for business.<sup>15</sup> Three hundred government employees registered the refugees; verified their personal status and needs; issued relief checks (up to \$100) and surplus food; gave medical check-ups and hospitalized those requiring immediate attention. The "Freedom Tower" also served as a clearing house for information about people who were permitted to emigrate to Cuba. Some one million inquiries regarding the status of friends and relatives in Cuba were handled through this facility.<sup>17</sup>

Between February, 1961, and October, 1978 more than 450,000 Cuban refugees were registered through the Cuban Refugee Centers (another center, "Freedom Gate" was located near the Miami airport). A resettlement program was initiated, transporting refugees to Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and other American cities.<sup>18</sup>

Due to the declining number of immigrants, the Freedom Tower Cuban Refugee Emergency Center closed in October of 1974. The building was, and still is, considered by the Cuban immigrants as a symbol of freedom and refuge.

The Freedom Tower has remained virtually vacant since 1974. Sam Polur, a New York businessman, purchased the building in 1976,<sup>20</sup> and offered to sell it

8

R-8-300A  
1/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE  
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

to the entire Cuban community of Greater Miami at a low price.<sup>21</sup> Under the leadership of Cruz R. Rodriguez, funds would be requested from the Cuban community to purchase the building for use as a memorial, cultural and social center. However, the fund raising was abandoned by the Cubans and the Citibank of New York foreclosed on Polur's mortgage in 1978.<sup>22</sup> Ownership of the building has been in litigation since that date.

<sup>1</sup>"News Marks 60th Birthday While Building for Future," Miami Daily News, May 13, 1956.

<sup>2</sup>Jeane Bellamy, "Newspapers of America's Last Frontier," Tequesta XII (1952).

<sup>3</sup>"Best in Architecture Demanded Here, New York Firm Enters Miami Building Field," Miami Daily News, July 26, 1925.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>"Work Begins on the Daily News Office Building," Miami Daily News, June 11, 1924

<sup>6</sup>George A. Fuller Company (Advertisement), Miami Daily News, July 26, 1925.

<sup>7</sup>"Miami's First Newspaper, A Brief History," Miami News, ca. 1963.

<sup>8</sup>"St. Paul Paper Second Biggest," Miami Daily News, April 24, 1949.

<sup>9</sup>Ben Schneider, "News Tower is Sold for \$1,250,000," Miami News, September 17, 1957.

<sup>10</sup>"GSA Leases News Tower," Miami Herald, April 20, 1962.

<sup>11</sup>"Refugees - At War in Miami," Time Magazine, December 22, 1961.

<sup>12</sup>"News Tower Sought for Refugee Center," Miami Herald, April 13, 1962.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid.

<sup>14</sup>"GSA Leases News Tower," Miami Herald, April 20, 1962.

<sup>15</sup>Louise Blanchard, "New Page in Life of Tower," Miami News, June 28, 1962.

9

R-8-300A  
1/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE  
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

- 16 Gene Tharpe, "Everyone is Waiting Inside Miami Freedom Tower," Miami News, September 4, 1962.
- 17 Jeanne Castle, Staff Assistant to Director. Cuban Refugee Program, personal interview by Nancy Hoffman, Miami, Florida, November, 1978.
- 18 U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, "Cuban Refugee Program Fact Sheet." Copy on file at the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Tallahassee, Florida.
- 19 Louise Leyden, "A New Start in Freedom," Miami News, September 8, 1962.
- 20 Dorothy Gaiter, "Exiles Abandon Drive to Purchase Tower," Miami Herald, November 9, 1976.
- 21 York Noble, "Provisional Cuban Committee to Purchase United States Freedom Tower is formed by Contractor Cruz R. Rodriquez." Typescript on file at the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Tallahassee, Florida, n.d.
- 22 Gaiter, op. cit; Christopher Cubbison, "Freedom Tower is Purchased at Distress Sale," Miami Herald, March 16, 1978.

Architect: Schultze, Leonard and Weaver, S. Fullerton (New York)  
Builder: Fuller, George A. (New York)

10

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

Continuing the historical tradition of opening its doors to political refugees, the United States provided food, shelter and health facilities to those Cubans seeking sanctuary from Fidel Castro's usurpation of power in 1959. In order to have enough space for these services, the federal government rented the old Miami News Tower on a yearly basis between 1962 and 1974. For the Cuban refugees in Miami and other parts of the United States, the "Freedom Tower" has become a symbol of this flight to freedom and welcome by the American people and has much the same symbolic meaning provided by the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island for the immigrants of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

11

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less Than 1

UTM REFERENCES

A 17 5811240 28511400  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
C         

B           
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
D         

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of that part and parcel in Lots 10 through 14 of Block 60N as indicated on the subdivision map of Miami North.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robin R. Strassburger, Historic Sites Specialist

ORGANIZATION

Florida Division of Archives, History & Records Management May 31, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

The Capitol

TELEPHONE

(904)487-2333

CITY OR TOWN

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL XX

STATE   

LOCAL   

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

R-8-300A  
1/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 2

Noble, York. "Provisional Cuban Committee to Purchase United States Freedom Tower is Formed by Contractor Cruz R. Rodriguez." Typescript on file at the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Tallahassee, Florida, n.d.

"Refugees - At War in Miami." Time Magazine, 22 December 1961.

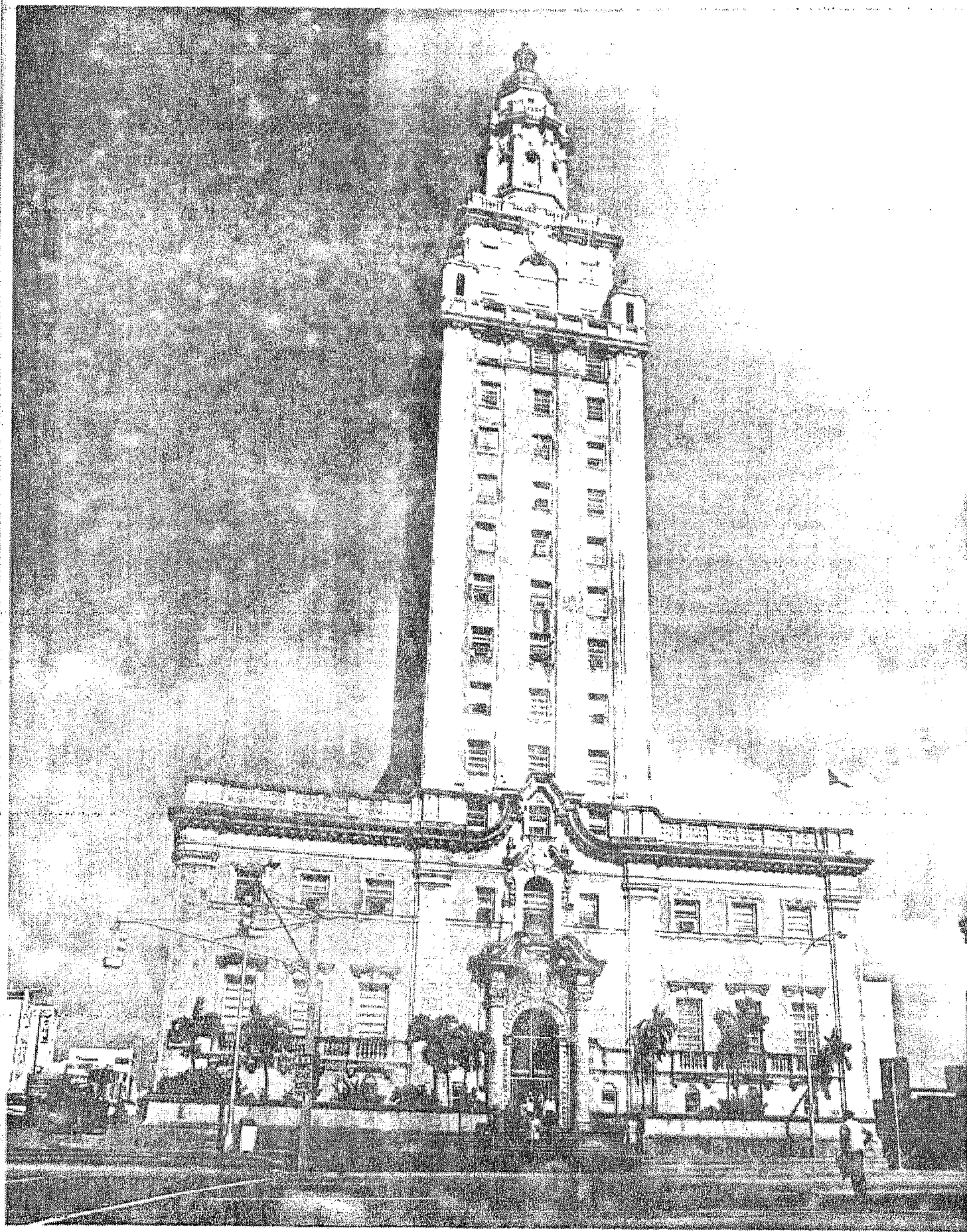
Schneider, Ben. "News Tower is Sold for \$1,250,000." Miami News, 17 September 1957.

Tharpe, Gene. "Everyone is Waiting Inside Miami Freedom Tower." Miami News, 4 September 1962.

United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service. "Cuban Refugee Program, Fact Sheet." Copy on file at the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Tallahassee, Florida, October, 1978.

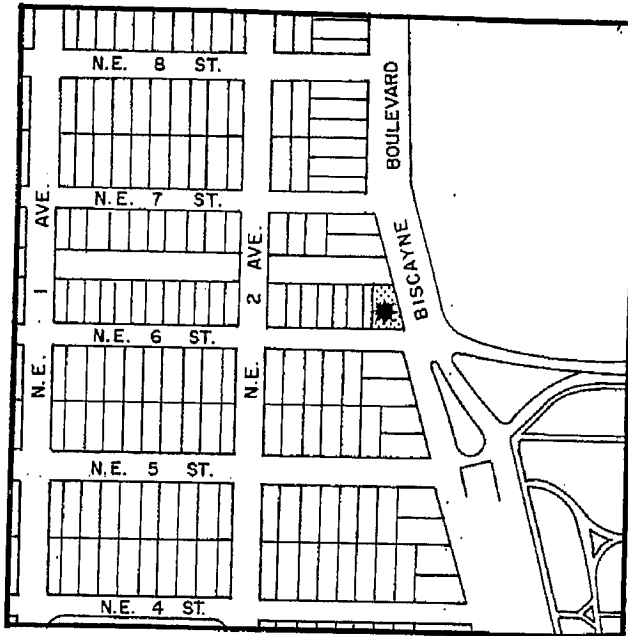
Weiner, Bernie. "Cuban Colony - and Problems - Growing." Miami News, 26 August 1962.

13

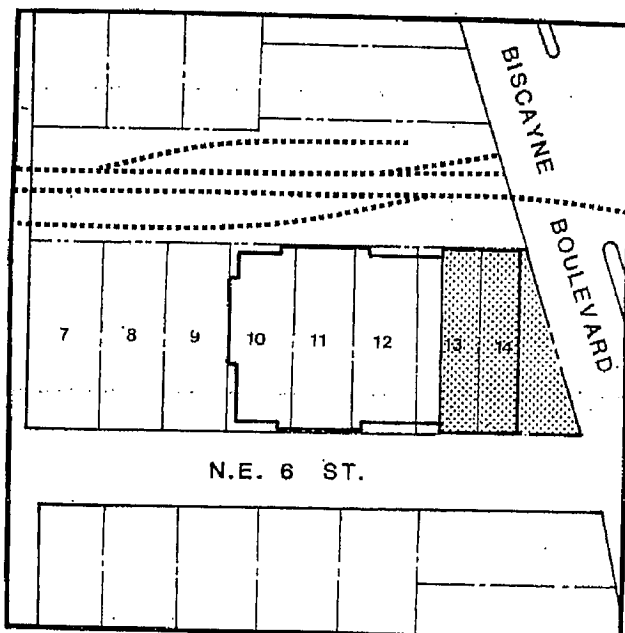


# FREEDOM TOWER

600 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD



location



site plan

47